

NASHVILLE TRUE WHIG.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 24.

Gov. Johnson's Inaugural
Is a characteristic production. He re-
cognizes the absurd politico-religious
theories of the Democratic party, and his
opposition to Colleges and the higher-order
of Institutions of learning. He speaks of
the American party in, to him, congenial terms—
in language which comes more natural to him,
apparently, than to a veritable fish-market
hero. Among the delectable epithets which
he bestowed upon them is that of "thieves in
the night."

The Democratic party of the Union are under
obligations to Andrew Johnson for one thing,
certain. He has done what none of his big
guns have ever dared to undertake. He
has traced the origin of his party back to the
days of our Savior, and coolly tells the wor-
shippers at the shrine of political theory
that Jesus Christ was a Democrat, and that he
"taught and practiced" the principles of that
party. If he has obtained this information
through fair means—by industrious investiga-
tion—he should be rewarded by his party.
But we apprehend that he predicated the state-
ment upon some spiritual communications, as
he is on the record, so placed by one of his
friends, as a favorite of the mediums. If so,
it goes for naught, for the spirits won't do
it. The people of this country don't be-
lieve in them.

With his characteristic determination to create
and foster classes in this country, this Gov-
ernor of Tennessee, talks sneeringly of those
who have "extra learning," as if it were a dis-
grace in his estimation, and flatters most ful-
somely the "common people." Who are the
common people in this country, we ask? Who
has Gov. Johnson dared to insult by calling
them "common people?" We ask for an ex-
planation, and when his specifications are made
we promise him that the foul slander will be
hurled back to the source from which it
emanated, though that source may be en-
veloped in gubernatorial robes. There are
no common people here, sir Governor, but there
is once in the while, one that may be denomi-
nated *uncommon*. Who are the aristocracy in
this country? Those who do not vote for Andrew
Johnson, we are left to infer, and all
such, according to his dictum, are "thieves in
the night," and dishonest men.

Well, he is welcome to his opinion, and those
who endorse his sentiments, are welcome to
the narrowness of soul, and the demagogical
littleness of heart which such an endorsement
implies. There is virtue, intelligence, patriot-
ism and liberality enough in Tennessee to con-
sign such sentiments to their proper condition
—to ignominious oblivion.

We publish the inaugural as a part of the
history of the Democratic party in the State.

THE ATLANTIC NEWS.—The mail on Mon-
day night brought us the details of the At-
lantic's news. After a careful review, we find
that our telegraphic synopsis, heretofore pub-
lished, embraced all the leading points of inter-
est, and we consequently decline republishing
the details. They confirm the announcements
that active movements were going on in the
Crimea. Prince Gortschakoff's army was
threatened by large forces of the allies coming
from Euphrasia. He, however, reports on the
3d of October that an ineffectual movement
had been made against his left flank. The al-
lied fleet had sailed on a secret expedition, sup-
posed to be either against Nicolai or Odessa.
The position of the latter is well known. Ni-
colai is one of the most important fortified
towns of Southern Russia, and from its posi-
tion and nearness to the line of the Dnieper,
the great river of Southern Russia, would be
likely to become the centre of operations
should the Russians be driven from the Crimea.
They were, however, making preparations to
meet the coming campaign in the Crimea with
vigor. The Czar was at Odessa, whence he
had issued an address to his army. The allies
were making preparations to destroy what re-
mained of Sevastopol.

There are again rumors of trouble between
the King of Naples and the Western powers.
King Bonaparte seems to have returned to his
bad practices and Russian proclivities, and
England and France are again indignant. The
food question was still creating serious excite-
ment among the people of France and Ger-
many.

The commercial affairs announce another
rise in the rate of discount by the Bank of
England—the rate now being 5 1/2 per cent.
Cottons had fallen to 8 1/2, and the commercial
uneasiness had depressed cotton. The quotat-
ions for flour are about the same as reported
by the previous arrival, but it was in better
request.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—The New York cor-
respondent of the Baltimore American, under
date of the 18th, writes:

The United States Marshal took possession of
the ship *Mary* with her cargo and tackle in sus-
picion of having arms and ammunition on board for
the Russian Government. The *Mary* had on board
a quantity of cotton, twelve large cannon, a
quantity of powder and other ammunition, together
with a number of muskets. It is rumored that this
craft was to have crossed under false colors in the
Atlantic, for the purpose of capturing British and
French vessels proceeding to Europe with valuable
cargoes from the United States.

New Orleans Market.
Cotton is a quarter of a cent lower. Sales
of the day, 5,000 bales. Middling sold for 8 1/2 to 8 3/4.

New Orleans, 19th.
Cotton is active and unchanged. Sales of the day
7,000 bales. Sales of the week, 39,000 bales. In-
creased receipts 108,000. Stock on hand 174,000.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.—The New Orleans
Delta notices an advance on the 12th, on flour,
of 75c to \$1 per barrel, and wheat about 15c
per bushel. There are said to be large orders
there for both articles, for shipment to both
France and England.

Legislative Summary.

In the Senate, in the morning, Mr. Palmer
explained that his vote had been incorrectly re-
corded, from a misunderstanding of the Clerk,
upon a bill to repeal all laws authorizing horse
racing in this State—that he voted for the bill,
and not against it. The journals were corrected,
and the said bill was declared passed on its
second reading. Mr. Ballew moved that the
minority report of the Committee on the Peni-
tentiary adverse to the passage of the bill
changing the mode of electing the Keeper of
the Penitentiary by bringing it before the Leg-
islature, be spread upon the journals. A de-
bate sprang up upon this proposition, which
consumed the entire morning session. The
movement is unprecedented for the report of a
minority of a committee to be spread upon the
journals, where no report in writing has been
made by the majority of the same committee.

Mr. Shield, the author of the report, placed his
request that it should go upon the journals up-
on the ground that the journals left him in the
attitude of favoring the bill, he being a mem-
ber of the committee. This ground is entirely
fallacious, for the newspaper record shows,
(and we presume the journals of the Senate
show the same thing,) that when the report
was made by the majority, Mr. Shield offered
an amendment to the bill as reported, to make
the Keeper of the Penitentiary elective by the
qualified voters of the State, and voted for that
amendment; and also voted for an amend-
ment offered by Mr. Whitthorne, providing
that the bill should not go into effect until
1857; and also voted to lay the bill on the
table; and finally, voted against the bill. Fur-
ther, the gentleman, (Mr. Shield,) who is so sensi-
tive to his constituents' will, is on the journals
as having presented a minority report adverse
to the passage of the bill. But all this is not
enough. The report, which by the way, was
indecorously and inappropriately goes out of
the way to impugn the motives of the party
supporting it, must forthwith go upon the jour-
nals, in order that those journals may be made
an electioneering document—that they may
record the partisan opinions of anti-American
members, of their opponents, who, this report
says, have introduced this bill to secure the
distribution of offices. The proposition is in
accordance with the arrogance and absurd pre-
tensions of this so-called Democratic party,
who assume for themselves all the honesty
and decency in the country, and impute to
their opponents all the corruption. Fortu-
nately for the country, they have not the power
to make these absurd and ridiculous "preten-
sions" a part of the State records—though their
newspapers may demean themselves by giv-
ing them circulation.

In the course of the debate upon the ques-
tion as to spreading this report upon the jour-
nals, Col. Johnson asked and obtained leave
to make a personal explanation. He had been
charged in the *Union* and *American* newspa-
pers, with being an office-seeker. He pronoun-
ced the charge *false*, wherever and by whom-
soever uttered, and he demonstrated, by re-
ference to his career, since he had been a citizen
of Davidson county, fifty-five years, the truth
of his statements, and the falsity of those made
by his slanderers. His offense, in the estima-
tion of those who aspersed him, consisted in
the fact that he had joined the American party.
He had joined that party deliberately, and
after having thoroughly studied its principles,
and he believed sincerely that they were the
only principles, and the policy of that party
the only policy that offered a safeguard to the
American Union. His speech was a scorching
and withering rebuke to the Democratic party,
which he charged with having deserted the
old land-marks, and disgraced themselves as a
party, by pandering to the elevation of men
with lying and slanderous tongues. Mr. Tur-
ney vindicated himself also from the statement
that he was an office-seeker. He regarded it
as the idle wind, and consoled himself that he
could rise above all such party slanders.

The Senate adjourned for dinner, pending
the discussion.

In the evening, the unfinished business of
Monday, the bill to increase the compensation
of jurors to one dollar and a half per day, was
resumed, and the bill indefinitely postponed.
Senate bill to secure to the widow her dower
in lands mortgaged by the husband, the said
mortgage foreclosing after his death, passed its
third reading, ayes 17, nays 7. Senate bill to
reduce the number of Directors in the Branches
of the Union Bank to seven passed third read-
ing. The Senate took up House bills on first
reading, and disposed of several, the titles of
which will be found in the minutes.

In the House, the day was spent in consider-
ing a resolution proposing a convention of the
two Houses on Friday, the 26th inst., to elect
a Treasurer, Comptroller, and Secretary of
State, which was finally adopted.

European War—The Future.
The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, in the
following editorial, gives a succinct idea of the
condition of the belligerents, and the probable
results to ensue:

Our European intelligence presents no very de-
cisive feature, and yet its general tenor goes to
make it more certain that the issue of the present
campaign will be the complete possession of the
Crimea by the Allies. It needs no great military
science to appreciate the unaccountable extent
of the Russian losses, and the consequent de-
pression of the Russian army. The Russian army
on the bank, by a victorious enemy—are sur-
rounded by a sea whose secret and silent paths
are all open to the foe—their strongholds gone,
their fortresses utterly inadequate to a prolonged
defense, their supplies more precarious than ever, it is
no imagination upon their courage to say that they
will be casting many long looks behind. Even if
they do not see fit to withdraw of their own
will, there is good reason to hope that the enter-
prising Peleus will be able to supply the chivalrous
Prince, the Commander-in-chief, with another ex-
cuse for "retiring" without violating the "point of
honor." But many little circumstances seem to in-
dicate that Prince Gortschakoff is smoothing his
way for a retrograde movement. It is noticeable
that his dispatches rather exaggerate than other-
wise, and remembering that in Russian tactics a suc-
cessful retreat from a difficult position can be a
victory, we think it may safely be affirmed that
the Russian army in the Crimea will see Perekop
before winter—if ever.

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on which we announced the capture of Sevastopol,
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It is the prerogative of doctors to differ you know.
Whatever may be the character of this sickness,
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also exists in the interior counties, and I learn pre-
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It is seriously apprehended that this malarial, having
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fore unprecedented growth of Memphis, and retard the
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dynasties of Europe hope to ride out the storm of
public indignation and contempt. Why should we
place a daughter of England in a situation in which
devotion to her husband is treason to her country—
why distract her mind between wishes for the wel-
fare of the family which she has left and that into
which she is being thrust?

For the Nashville True Whig.

Mr. Editor.—I moved to narrate a summary
of such events of moment as have occurred since
my last, which may possibly afford some interest
to the readers of your valuable journal. The cur-
rent of improvement with us has not been checked
during the past summer—notwithstanding the
monetary pressure—but many large and imposing
business houses, and beautiful suburban residences
have been erected, and others are in process of
construction. The life and animation which the
influx of trade of varied descriptions imparts to our
city, has been dispelled, and the commercial ap-
pearance which it generally assumes at this season
of the year, prevented by the breaking out in our
midst, of a very malignant fever, which has
wrought much destruction of human life, result-
ing fatally to some of our most worthy and sterling citi-
zens.

There is a discrepancy of opinion with our physi-
cians as to the nature and name of this disease, some
of them pronouncing it yellow, and others insist-
ing that it is an aggravated form of bilious fever,
which at occasional peculiar seasons visits our land.
It is the prerogative of doctors to differ you know.
Whatever may be the character of this sickness,
however, it is not confined to this place alone, but
also exists in the interior counties, and I learn pre-
sents with much severity in Kentucky and Indiana.
It is seriously apprehended that this malarial, having
become epidemic, may somewhat retard the hereto-
fore unprecedented growth of Memphis, and retard the
increasing flow of population, which, for a series
of years has swelled our numbers and enlarged our
area; attracted by our city's progress in all of the
elements of industry, and by its salubrity. But I
cannot believe that there is any well grounded re-
ason for this fear, more especially since the majority
of cases which have originated here, are nothing
more than a severe grade of bilious fever, which
appertains to the country which it has heretofore
encountered, and with which it will most probably
be afflicted in those years when much rain has
fallen and the decay of vegetation impregnates the
atmosphere with noxious malarin.

The unusual mortality has created quite a panic,
inducing many of our inhabitants, from the propa-
gation of the belief of the prevalence of yellow fe-
ver, to flee; and the exaggerated rumors of the fell
ravages this monster is making, deter the people
from their vicinity or from a distance, from repa-
ring here as is their custom in the fall.

Our levee, notwithstanding the alarm, wears
something of its wonted vivacity. The receipts of
cotton via railroad, increase daily. A considerable
amount of wheat is shipped from this port this
season. Our agricultural friends seem to have awak-
ened to their true interest, and now, instead of im-
porting, are exporting their wheat and flour; and I
opine that it will be some time before the necessity
to which they have heretofore been subjected, will
again overtake them.

The passenger cars will commence running upon
the Memphis and Ohio Railroad next week. The
iron is laid down between 28 and 30 miles, and it
is anticipated that the iron horse will begin his
sorting upon the Mississippi and Tennessee Road by
the ensuing spring. These links of physical and
social connection are radiating from us as rapidly as
the energies and resources of the country can for-
ward them.

Fashionable gaiety has not yet resumed its reign;
amusements are suspended, save the Theatre, at
which Miss Dora Shaw, who elicited some applause
from the press and lovers of the stage at St. Louis,
has been attracting very respectable audiences.

The mass meeting of Americans, which commenced
at Holy Springs in a few days, will no doubt be
numerously attended by the gentlemen of this place.
There will be a congregation of much talent, beauty
and patriotism on that occasion, as they purpose to
make a very brilliant display.

There are three candidates in the field for the
Clerkship of our Court—one Democrat and two
Americans—one of whom, I suppose, will with-
draw.

SHELBY.
Memphis, Tenn.

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